

CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PERSONNEL

ORGANIZATION IN THE COMBAT ZONE

The numbered Army acts as the intermediary between the theater commander and the corps. Normally numbered Armies are used only in large scale operations.

Corps

The corps is the largest self-contained Army organization that has combat, CS, and CSS functions. The corps commander is responsible for the organization and operation of services needed to provide subsistence support to corps units.

COSCOM

The COSCOM is a major subordinate command of the corps. It has detailed planning and operational responsibilities for CSS in the corps. These responsibilities include GS level subsistence supply support to the corps, divisions, and separate brigades. DS subsistence supply support is also provided to nondivisional units in the corps area.

COSCOM MMC

The COSCOM MMC is the functional control center for supply and maintenance for all classes of supply, except medical supplies and COMSEC. Daily operations include directing storage and distribution of subsistence, receiving and processing requests for subsistence, and evaluating and balancing work loads of subsistence supply units in the CZ. Nondivisional DSUs

in the corps area work directly with the COSCOM MMC.

Support Groups

The support groups are major subordinate commands of the COSCOM. They provide DS subsistence supply service to divisions. Corps support groups are allocated on the basis of one per division and one for the corps rear. The subsistence supply units that provide GS support are usually attached to the S&S battalion of the rear corps support group.

Division

The division is the basic Army unit that combines combat, CS, and CSS capabilities. The division commander must consider the location of support units within his command at all times. The division G4 is responsible for logistical planning and supervision in the division.

DISCOM

The DISCOM commands and controls all of the CSS units organized to provide support to the organic and attached units in the division. The DISCOM commander advises the division commander on all support activities to include Class I.

DMMC

The DMMC is assigned to the DISCOM headquarters. It provides centralized and integrated materiel management for all classes of supply,

except Class VIII. Subsistence supply administration is handled by Class I personnel under the direction of the division subsistence officer.

MSB and FSB

The MSB and FSB RBP receives subsistence and issues it to field kitchens. The MSB and FSB consolidates requests from the field kitchens and sends the consolidated request directly to the Class I manager.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLY OPERATIONS

Numerous organizations and individuals have subsistence responsibilities. They are described below.

Department of Defense

Subsistence management entails the best use of food supplies to satisfy the nutritional needs of soldiers. Two DOD organizations have subsistence management responsibilities which impact on Army programs.

Defense Logistics Agency. As a staff headquarters, DLA controls buying, inspecting, storing, and distributing food and HCPs worldwide.

Defense Personnel Support Center. The DPSC is an operating element of the DLA. The DPSC is responsible for procuring, inspecting, storing, and distributing subsistence supplies. The DPSC operates a number of storage and distribution centers. It is also responsible for areas under the WIMS. Under the WIMS, USASPTAP submits requirements for war reserve stocks, by NSN, to the DPSC. These are based on contingency plans for deployment.

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

The DCSLOG is the principal staff advisor to the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Staff, Army on subsistence matters. He is responsible for reviewing, coordinating, evaluating, and justifying programs and budgets. Under contingency deployments, the

DCSLOG approves the use of the HCPs and determines the initial item composition of the HCPs in a TO. The theater commander may recommend changes in items and quantities as required by theater conditions.

US Army Materiel Command

AMC directs the development and maintenance of Army materiel. It develops and maintains specifications for subsistence items. It also determines Army mobilization and contingency plans for subsistence requirements and maintains the Army's contingency stocks.

US Army Support Activity, Philadelphia

USASPTAP is an element of AMC. It forecasts Army needs for semiperishable subsistence. It computes Class I war reserve materiel requirements based on DA policy and guidance. Requisitions for operational rations go to DPSC.

US Army Quartermaster Center and School

The commander of the USAQMC&S is responsible for carrying out the Army Food Service Program established by the DA DCSLOG. The USAQMC&S provides training, doctrinal guidance, supervision and technical assistance on the acquisition, storage, issue, and accountability of subsistence items and equipment, facility design, sanitation issues, and contracted food services. It advises AMC on food items which are to be integrated into the supply system. It also works with the DPSC and USASPTAP to develop plans for the use of excess stocks and rotating WRS.

US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

The USACHPPM develops food sanitation program and policy for food sanitation and preventive medicine. The field environmental health program

manager is the executive agent for sanitation and health hazard assessment.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLY IN A THEATER OF OPERATIONS

The current concept from the total distribution study of subsistence supply in theaters of operations is radically different from the past. Consolidation of labor requirements to the theater rear to handle the volume of perishable and semiperishable subsistence is essential to success on the battlefield. This permits maximum use of personnel to support the command food program. Theater subsistence distribution activities will be located in proximity to APOD and SPOD. The companies are designed to be modular in nature. Modules will be phased in as required. Some modules might not be deployed where the host-nation can support program requirements.

Supply Source

Theater Class I requirements are sent from the TA Class I manager to the NICP or DPSC. Supplies are then shipped directly from the CONUS to a theater subsistence distribution activity. A large portion of the subsistence used in a theater is constantly in motion. It may be shipped from one area to another within the theater or sent to a different theater. The commander determines the type of rations for his troops based on the METT-T and the logistical support capability available. If the theater is in an allied, friendly, or neutral country, and available subsistence meets The Surgeon General's standards, subsistence may be purchased locally. Host-nation support is described in TRADOC Pamphlet 525-36.

Peacetime operations. The installation TISA simulates the theater subsistence distribution activity operation and will receive ration requests either by automated, voice, or handwritten means from the operational Class I Manager.

Field training operations. The TISA accounts for the rations per ARs 30-18 and 30-21.

Deployment conditions. Subsistence requests are transmitted to the MMC which will maintain

automated assets visibility and accountability and transfer required information to the finance and accounting systems.

Captured Subsistence

Primarily, captured subsistence is used to feed prisoners of war. It is also used to feed the local population if there is a need. Captured subsistence must be inspected and released by the veterinary inspectors prior to its use. Captured subsistence is used to feed US military personnel only when authorized by the theater commander and after it has been thoroughly inspected by the appropriate medical authority for safety and quality.

Transportation

Most subsistence supplies for a TO are shipped in containerized pallet loads directly from the food producer or processor in CONUS to the theater subsistence distribution activity. Normally, subsistence supplies are not direct-shipped below the GS level of support except for occasional shipments of operational rations to the divisions during the conflict's earliest stages. Subsistence supplies are moved by theater transportation assets from the port to the GSU or to division, brigade, or corps support battalions. In planning transportation assets for Class I supplies the following provide guidance and references:

- MTMCTEA Reference 92-700-2, *Logistics Handbook for Strategic Mobility Planning*, Sep 92. This handbook provides mobility planning on how classes of supplies move via motor, rail, inland water, sea, air, and container transport. It provides detailed information on Class I refrigeration requirements and load capacity charts for movement of all classes of supplies. Information on unit personnel movement requirements and planning factors are also included.
- FM 100-10, *Combat Service Support*, Oct 95. This field manual provides the fundamentals of Army Combat Service Support (CSS). It provides detailed information on how rations are requested and flow from the factory to the soldier in the foxhole.

- FM 10-15, *Basic Doctrine for Supply and Storage*, Dec 91. This field manual provides information on Class I supplies in planning operations.

- DOD 4145.19-R-1, *Storage and Materials Handling*, Sep 79. This regulation provides requirements for storage space requirements, storage procedures, material handling equipment and principles, and the storage of special commodities (lumber, ammunition, explosives, HAZMAT, subsistence, petroleum products).

Modularly Configured Subsistence Distribution Activity

Active Army or RC theater subsistence distribution activities support Class I missions within an operational theater. The theater subsistence distribution activity will provide the required personnel and equipment to support the level of subsistence supply required by the theater or operation. These units receive subsistence, perform ration bulk breaks, assemble unit pallets or containers, and prepare rations for shipment to the RBPs located in division, brigade, or corps support battalion areas. The theater subsistence distribution activity maintains a prescribed number days of supply for the theater, (including all ration types). They also support the distribution of HCPs and ice on the battlefield, as required.

Equipment. Each theater subsistence distribution activity will have organic transportation, equipment, and maintenance capabilities sized to support the modular deployment concept. They will be equipped with prefabricated storage facilities, to include chill and freeze capability. This equipment will be deployed only when there is no availability of fixed facilities in the theater. This equipment will not be deployed when the host-nation can meet sanitation and ice production requirements for the theater. MHE provided each company will include RTCH for container handling and forklifts for pallet or smaller sized packaging. The Army has adopted the ISU 96, refrigerated container (Figure 2-1) for transport and storage of perishable

subsistence. This item is listed in CTA50-909, Table 63, NSN 8145-01-325-2243. It is recommended for use down to battalion level.

Automation. Each theater subsistence distribution activity will have total asset visibility through automation equipment which links it to the lowest level RBP, corps support battalions, the NICP, transporters, financial, and personnel systems, and which enable the unit to drop information at MMCs and MCCs. In addition, the automation will provide links with other services which the Army supports beginning at D+60 days.

Subsistence Platoons

Subsistence platoons are attached to selected GS companies in the corps and TA areas. The subsistence platoon receives rations from the theater subsistence distribution activity, reconfigures them for issue to consuming units and forwards them to the requesting CSB, MSB, and FSB RBP. Each platoon has seven teams that provide assistance in the storage, distribution, and issue of subsistence at the RBPs throughout the theater. Each subsistence platoon will also maintain a three days supply of operational rations for the soldiers in their area of operations.

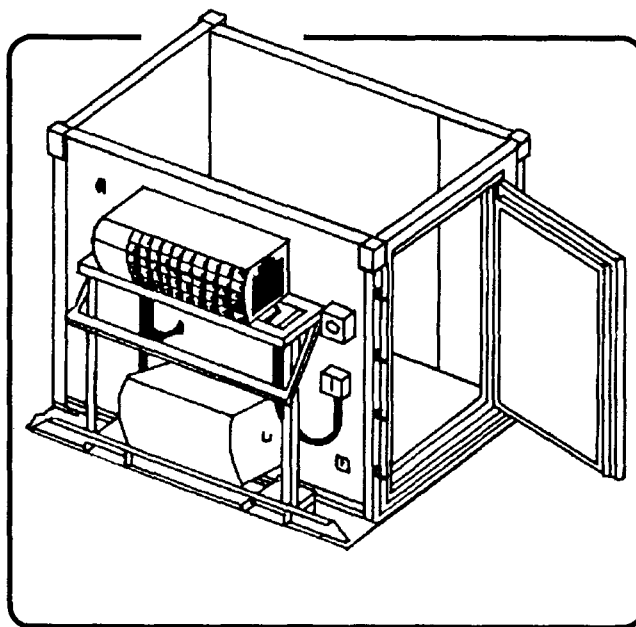


Figure 2-1. ISU-96, refrigerated container

Limitations. The platoon is dependent on the following:

- The QM Supply Company (GS) for necessary command and control, administration, food service, unit supply, and training activities support.
- The COSCOM or TAACOM MMC for integrated materiel management of Class I supplies.
- The COSCOM or TAACOM transportation assets to deliver the perishable subsistence to the platoon location.
- The supported unit having a forward Class I resupply point for rations, security, and needed laborers for the duration of the point's operations.

Platoon functions. The subsistence platoon is organized into four sections. Their functions are outlined below.

The headquarters section. This section has the platoon leader, who is in command of and supervises the operations of the platoon. The platoon leader, with the assistance of the platoon sergeant, coordinates required internal support with the supply operations office, the equipment platoon, and the Class I section of the QM Supply Company (GS). Mission support taskings come through the supply operations office of the responsible MMC.

The receipt, storage, and issue sections. The RSI section receives, inspects, stores, breaks down, and issues subsistence to supported units. The NCOIC receives taskings from the platoon leader and coordinates any support requirements that the section cannot provide. The RSI section supervises the distribution of subsistence to customers. The section outloads subsistence for distribution by the DS support teams. DS teams assist RBP personnel by issuing perishable components of the ration to RBP customers. It also delivers the subsistence to the CSB, MSB, and FSBs RBPs, using the 5-ton tractor with the refrigerated container assembly on the semi-trailer flatbed.

The DS teams. The DS teams transport perishable subsistence from the GSU to customer RBPs, operating on-site at the DSU (either divisional or nondivisional).

The maintenance section. The maintenance section is responsible for maintaining the platoon's

equipment. Normally, the section operates along with the maintenance section of the QM Supply Company (GS). The company is required to assist in maintaining the communications-electronic equipment. The NCOIC of the section coordinates all support requirements.

Ration Break Points

RBPs are located at DS elements (corps support and division main, forward and aviation support battalions) throughout the theater. Subsistence platoons provide storage support at these locations and assist in controlling the movement of subsistence. Each RBP will maintain a one day reserve supply of MREs for the units (divisional or nondivisional) they support. It is essential that each RBP be as mobile as the maneuver units it supports. Each RBP will prepare load plans and maintain minimal stocks on hand. Units should maintain emergency stocks on vehicles (as possible) to minimize abandoned rations. RBPs will receive ration deliveries from the subsistence platoons pre-configured into unit containers or pallets. Each RBP issues rations to supported units per the established theater ration issue schedule. Forward logistics transfer points may be used to minimize distances unit personnel must travel to pickup subsistence. The RBP will issue MREs as a substitute for rations ordered by the unit during emergencies.

PERSONNEL

Efficient subsistence supply management in a TO requires close coordination by personnel with different areas of responsibility. The primary personnel involved in subsistence supply are discussed below.

Theater Class I Manager

A total system manager for Class I is designated at the TA or corps level, when an independent corps operation exists. It is essential that a theater Class I manager be included on the theater commander's staff to manage Class I and food service operations. The Class I manager plays a key role in planning supply operations and making sure that facilities and personnel are adequate to receive, store, and issue

Class I supplies. He must ensure that there are no voids in planning at any level and that plans are timely and workable. His responsibilities may include the development of requirements documents to contract for goods and services in the theater to support the Class I mission.

Deployment. The theater Class I manager should deploy with the commander's staff. The Class I manager is normally located at the TAMMC. He is the central point of contact for all food program activities within the theater. He must coordinate requirements with the theater food advisor, DPSC, NICP, the theater contracting officer, other military services in the theater, and supported allies. He must also determine the number of days of supply required in the theater, by ration type and coordinate with the senders, movers, personnel managers, and financial managers. The theater Class I manager briefs the command staff as required. He must stay informed on the status of Class I supplies, required distribution capabilities, and personnel and equipment to perform the food service mission.

Field training. During field operations, a TISO or Class I officer must be designated to provide subsistence support and report data. For operations away from the home station, the responsible MACOM must appoint, in writing, a responsible TISO and Class I accountable officer a minimum of 90 days in advance of the operation. The Class I accountable officer is responsible for the acquisition, receipt, storage, issue and accountability of subsistence supplies. He plans subsistence activities; establishes subsistence request, issue, and turn-in schedules for field operations; and advises commanders on matters relating to subsistence operations. When the feeding plan is established, the Class I officer publishes a subsistence request, issue, and turn-in schedule. Reporting data, requesting, issuing, and receiving subsistence procedures will depend on the level of operation. Accountability procedures and flow of reports are in AR 30-21 and AR 30-5.

Veterinary Officers and Staff Personnel

A veterinary officer should be included on the theater commander's staff and assigned in the office of the theater Class I manager. Representatives of the Army Veterinary Command conduct the sanitation inspections prescribed in AR 40-657. They inspect and approve sources of both fresh and prepared subsistence within the host-nation for contract support. Veterinary personnel recommend to the Class I managers necessary changes to food items when those items need waste trimming (AR 30-18, para 9-7). They inspect food production facilities prior to contract award for such items as ice, fresh bread, rolls, and pastries. They also inspect all perishable and semiperishable subsistence as prescribed in AR 40-656. They inspect excess subsistence turned in from field kitchens before it is accepted by the TISA or Class I supply point. They also inspect damaged or deteriorated subsistence before recommending that it be force-issued or dropped from accountability and destroyed. The veterinary officer also serves as advisor to the commander on decisions related to the safety and wholesomeness of subsistence, and to the appropriate ration or menu to be provided based on environmental, sanitation, threat conditions, and captured subsistence.

Surgeon

The surgeon advises the commander on food service issues covering nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, water potability, waste management, pest management and environmental impacts. Preventive medicine sections and detachments conduct training for food service sanitation and unit field sanitation teams, and conduct predeployment medical threat briefings.

Theater Army Food Advisor

The TA food advisor is an essential member of the commander's staff. He provides technical supervision over theater food service activities. He advises the commander on food preparation and service

capability within the theater. The food advisor coordinates establishment of the theater menu, and works with the Class I, veterinary, and contracting officers to acquire required menu components. He helps the theater Class I manager determine requirements, schedule pick-up and turn-in times, and decide the best methods of ration breakdown and distribution.

Subsistence Platoon Leaders

Subsistence platoon leaders are responsible for directing and controlling platoon operations related to receipt, storage, subsistence configuration (for unit piles), issuing, shipping, and accounting for subsistence supplies. Their specific duties vary depending on the location of the unit and the quantity and type of Class I supplies.

Ration Distribution Sergeant

Ration distribution sergeants are responsible for operation of Class I units at all levels, to include operation of the tactical Class I system (manual or automated). They are responsible for acquisition, receipt, storage, ration configuration, shipments, and accountability for subsistence and HCPs. They supervise inventories and recommend resupply levels. Also, they supervise the transshipment of rations throughout the theater. Ration distribution sergeants are also responsible for computing tonnage requirements and loading plans for subsistence managers.

Troop Issue Subsistence Officer

The TISO is the military, DA civilian, or contractor responsible for the operation of the TISA on an installation. During peacetime training operations or domestic emergency deployments, the TISA will frequently serve as the theater level Class I activity, providing support to participating units. In some theaters, it may be possible for OCONUS TISAs to continue to operate during hostilities. Depending on

the level of hostilities, personnel assigned may be military, civilian, or contractor employees.

Staff Officers

Table 2-1, page 2-8, shows the duties and staff coordination from the TA level down to the units that receive subsistence requirements from users. For more specific information on specific staff officer duties, see the appropriate manual or AR.

FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

The commander is responsible for the field food service operation of his unit. His duties and those of other food service personnel are described below.

Commander

The commander must—

- Ensure the unit has all authorized field kitchen equipment listed in the MTOE, TOE, AR 71-13, the DA equipment and authorization and usage program, and applicable CTAs.
- Ensure that authorized administrative, medical, field sanitation teams, and supply personnel are available and trained.
- Ensure that the unit basic load, as prescribed in AR and MACOM policy, (a minimum of three days supply of operational rations) is on hand.
- Ensure that adequate transportation support capabilities are available to move personnel, equipment, subsistence, ice, water, fuel, trash, and residual rations.
- Ensure that sufficient KP support is available for field kitchens preparing A- or B-Ration meals.
- Request that food service technical support to assist FOS be available before, throughout, and after the field mission.
- Ensure that personnel data (present-for-duty by service component, remote site feeding, and personnel paying by cash) is provided to the FOS in a timely manner.

Table 2-1. Staff duties and coordination

TITLE	DUTIES	COORDINATION
Theater Class I Manager	Plans policies and procedures for Class I operations.	Food Advisor, Menu Board, G4/S4
Chief Subsistence Branch, MMC	Manages subsistence supply. Sees that supplies are procured, stored, and sent to users as needed.	Food Advisor, Menu Board, Chief of MMC, Subsistence Officer
Veterinarian	Inspects food for quality and condition. Determines suitability for issue or further storage. Recommends when to force issue subsistence items.	Subsistence Supply Personnel; Food Advisor; Surgeon; Chief, Subsistence Branch, MMC
Surgeon	Advises menu board on nutrition. Supervises sanitary standards used in food storage. Insect and rodent control, environmental pollution, field sanitation, field food service, and inspection of field water supplies.	Subsistence Supply Officer, Food Advisor
Subsistence Supply Officer	Advises on and supervises distribution and storage of Class I supplies.	Food Advisor, G4/S4, Surgeon, Engineer, Subsistence Officer (ACofS, Materiel)
TISO	Requisitions, inspects, stores, issues, sells, and accounts for subsistence.	Food Advisor, MACOM, QMC&S
G1/S1	Acts as personnel officer. Coordinates staffing of subsistence supply activities.	Food Advisor, Subsistence Supply Officer
G2/S2	Acts as security officer. Gives security clearance to foreign nationals.	Food Advisor, G1/S1
G3/S3	Acts as plans, training, and operations officer. Coordinates training programs and school assignments. Arranges for special subsistence requirements for planned operations.	Food Advisor, Subsistence Supply Officer
G4/S4	Acts as logistics expert. Supervises food program and food advisor.	Food Advisor, Chief Subsistence Branch, MMC, Subsistence Supply Officer
G5/Civil Affairs	Advises on local nationals and foreign personnel in a theater. Coordinates with procurement officials for the ordering of local subsistence.	Food Advisor, Subsistence Supply Officer

Food Service Officer

The FSO acts as a liaison between the commander and the FOS in all matters pertaining to the food service operation. He is designated by the commander and coordinates with the local food advisor.

Food Advisor, Food Service Technician, and Senior or Chief Food Operations Management NCO

The food advisor may be a commissioned officer, a warrant officer, an NCO, or a DA civilian, depending on the level of operation. The food advisor's main responsibilities are to advise commanders, assist the FOS, and assist in resolving food service-related problems. The food advisor must be familiar with all areas of the AFFS. He must provide assistance in field operations from as early as possible in the planning phase until the mission is complete. Detailed guidance pertaining to performance of specific duties will be discussed throughout this manual.

Senior Food Operations Sergeant and Food Operations Sergeant

The FOS is charged with providing the best possible food service support to the soldiers on the battlefield. The FOS must know all aspects of field operations. He must make the most efficient use of assigned personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies. The FOS must coordinate closely with the commander, FSO, first sergeant, and the food advisor. He must be involved as early as possible in the operation planning phase. He must continually improve his food service team's proficiency, by ensuring that all assigned personnel are properly trained to work as part of the team.

Food Service Personnel

The AFFS provides food service personnel (cooks) to prepare all meals in the family of rations. Staffing is based on the feeding standard as established in Chapter 1, and gives commanders the capability to serve one A- or B-Ration meal every day, METT-T dependent.

Divisions, separate brigades, and armored cavalry regiments. Cooks are consolidated or assigned at battalion level for fixed structure organizations (Fixed structure organizations refer to battalions with a fixed number of subordinate units). There are some exceptions to the basic concept of consolidating cooks at battalion level. These exceptions are necessary to take into account how units are deployed and operate on the battlefield. These exceptions include the following:

- Forward support medical companies feed patients being held for treatment and return to duty or awaiting evacuation.
- In the light infantry divisions, the DIVARTY HHB, the 155mm howitzer battery, and the MSB aviation maintenance company are assigned their own food service teams.

Echelons above division and nondivisional units. EAD separate companies with a strength of 100 or more are provided cooks at company level. Fixed structure battalions in EAD (artillery, engineers, air defense, and aviation battalions) are treated the same as their divisional counterparts and are authorized cook spaces accordingly. Nondivisional separate units with required strengths from 30 to 99 will receive one cook to augment the staffing of the unit providing food service support. Nondivisional separate units with a required strength of less than 30 soldiers are not resourced with food service personnel. These units will coordinate with nearby feeding units for support under the area feeding concept.

KP Support

When the commander determines at which meals A-, B-, and T-Rations will be served, the unit must provide KP support to the food service team. The use of A- and B-Rations increases the sanitation work load. Staffing of cook personnel was not designed to handle this increase without unit supplementation. The number of personnel required depends on the unit feeding strength, mission, and remote site feeding versus the consolidated feeding

requirement. Consult with the food advisor when determining required KP staffing. (AR 30-1 gives data on figuring the number of KPs required for food service operation).

INFORMATION FLOW WITHIN A THEATER OF OPERATIONS

The flow of Class I information (Figure 2-2, page 2-11) within the theater begins at the organization requesting and preparing food for its soldiers. It may be a stand alone company, a battalion, or an entire brigade consolidated at one location.

Unit Requirements

The unit commander consults the approved feeding plan, menu cycle or issue schedule for the theater or exercise, and the METT-T to determine the rations which will be required to support his unit. The commander then notifies the unit FOS of the type or types of rations required to support the unit feeding mission. The FOS identifies the ration amounts needed and using S4 communications transmits a ration request to the supporting RBP. Units may not specify the menu desired, only the ration type required. Rations will be issued in accordance with an approved standard Army field menu and the theater or operation feeding plan. Requests must provide unit designation, unit DODAAC, meal consumption date, meal delivery date, and number of meals by meal type.

RBP Action

RBP personnel enter each unit's request in the automated ordering system and transmit them through the MMC to the theater subsistence distribution activity.

MMC Action

The theater subsistence distribution activity operates the automated system which converts the ration request into a Pull System list, subtracts the items from the inventory, prepares the MROs, and provides the theater Class I manager and food advisor with an inventory status list. The MMC, based on

guidance from the Class I manager and the food advisor, generates automated Class I requisitions to the NICP for subsistence resupply. Information copies of unit ration requests are also furnished to the supporting subsistence platoon, support battalions, MMCs and MCCs.

Subsistence Tracking

LOGMARS and global positioning system capabilities will provide tracking of rations from the sender to the consuming unit. The rations will be tracked from the time they are shipped by the depot until they arrive in the theater and then from the theater subsistence distribution activity to the using unit. This will be accomplished by Total Asset Visibility.

Future Developments

When the Class I automation has been added to an existing STAMIS, it will include links with the personnel strength reporting and financial reporting system. In addition, plans include an automated link with other military services to permit transmission of ration requests from their units to the theater subsistence distribution activity. Details of the concept for support to other services are currently under development.

RATION FLOW IN THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Both perishable and semiperishable subsistence arrive in the theater at the POD. The theater subsistence distribution activity prepares and forwards the rations to the subsistence platoons. The flow of rations in the theater of operations is depicted in Figure 2-3, page 2-12.

Subsistence platoons receive rations from the theater subsistence distribution activity. The rations are forwarded to the RBPs configured to provide for a minimum of handling and accountability at forward sites.

RBP receive the preconfigured rations from the subsistence platoons, complete the issue break, and issue the rations to the consuming unit. Subsistence teams (detached from the subsistence

platoon) provide refrigerated storage support at these locations and assist in controlling the movement of subsistence.

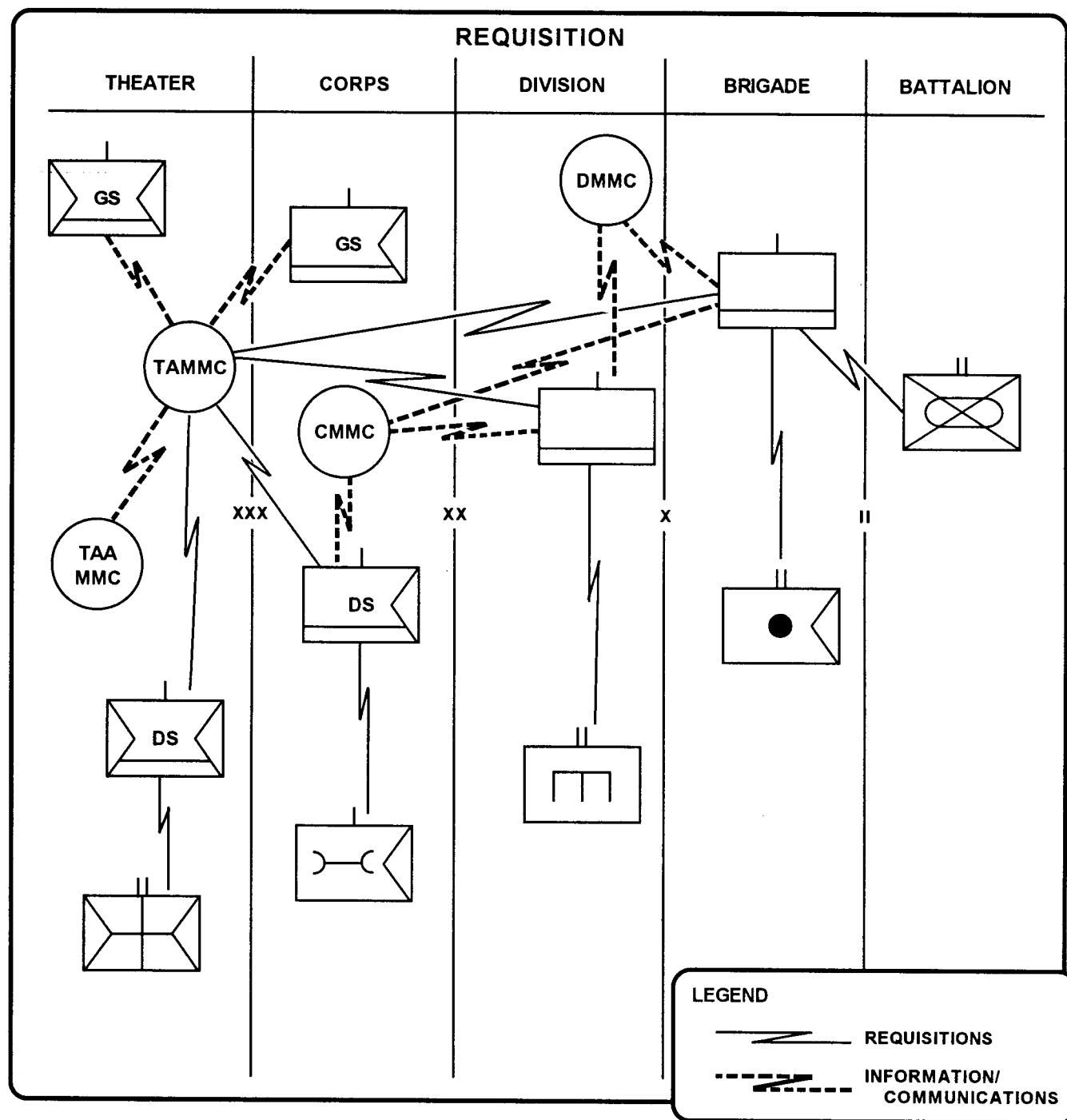


Figure 2-2. Information flow in the theater of operations

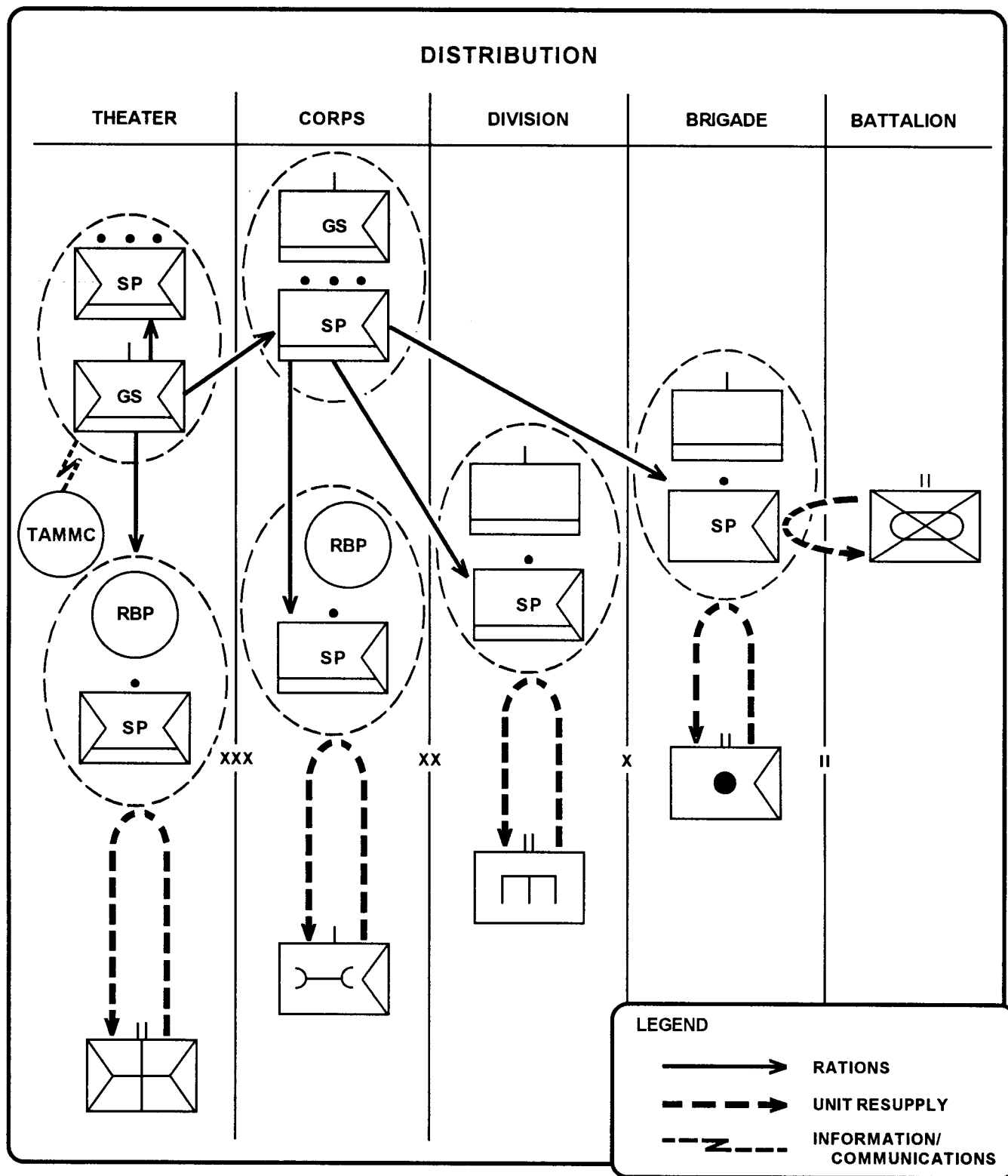


Figure 2-3. Flow of rations in the theater of operations